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TAKING CHANCES.

Even some of the Democratic newspapers which are supporting Governor Wilson because he is the regular Democratic nominee for President realize that the country would be taking chances in giving him control of the national government.

"The New Orleans Picayune" gave expression last other day to its apprehension lest Democratic success should check the tide of prosperity which has now begun to gather force. It said after a review of the situation:

"Thus it is that there is little in the political situation that promises any early return to prosperity. There is great reason to believe that Governor Wilson will be our next President, and he is reasonable and sane, and he is the best man for the country, and what is needed for its prosperity, but he is only a part of the political machine. All depends on how radical Congress may prove to be. But the American people will elect Governor Wilson and put their trust in Providence for the balance."

If they elect Mr. Wilson President the voters will probably have to fall back on Providence all along the line. Louisiana certainly will have immediate cause to repent its part in restoring the Democracy to full power at Washington. The Democratic majority in the present House of Representatives passed a bill putting sugar on the free list. If Mr. Wilson is elected President there will be a Democratic Senate and the Democratic majority in the House will be increased. Who is the Princeton Orator Puff, who is always all things to all men, venture to oppose the will of the two houses by vetoing a free sugar bill, passed in accordance with a legislative record which the people had deliberately approved? Mr. Wilson may be a rational protectionist when he talks in New Orleans, just as he is when he talks in Pittsburgh, but as a Democratic President, elected on the Baltimore platform, he would have to yield to his party in Congress and let New Orleans and Pittsburgh go on "trusting to Providence."

In fact, so far as prosperity is concerned, the whole country would have to go to blind and hope for the best. The capture of Congress and the Presidency by a party which has declared all protective duties to be unconstitutional could not but upset industry, which has long been adjusted to the protective basis; depress trade and check public confidence. The new administration would be one of radical experiments, and investors and business men would all have to sit tight until the scope of its destructive activities had become clear. If that is what the voters want they ought to give their support to Governor Wilson. But in that case they might as well dispense with the feeble pretence that they are doing the best they can and leaving the rest to the charitable disposition of Providence.

THE FINISH AT VERA CRUZ.

The general expectation concerning the revolution of Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz has been speedily fulfilled. It was expected that it would be a "fight to a finish," and it has been. The finish came, it is true, more expeditiously than some thought it would, and was decidedly different in character. Those, however, are mere details. It is not material just what is achieved by a Latin-American revolution. Generally nothing is achieved which is of more than personal interest. The essential thing is to have a revolution and to conduct it according to the rules of the game, which are varied and capricious, but generally picturesque.

At Vera Cruz the rules involved a punctilious courtesy and consideration compared with which the traditional "Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire first!" is simply "not in it." "Enter, gentlemen of the federal army, and accept the freedom of our poor but hospitable city." "Many thanks, gentlemen of the revolution; if you are sure we shall not discommodate you?" "By no means, gentlemen. If you will make yourselves at home in the public buildings and the residential quarter, we shall be quite comfortable in the barracks." "And then, by the way, our little battle. Shall we have it at, say, 6 o'clock in the morning, before the heat of the day?" "We shall be delighted; though, perhaps, 7 o'clock would be better, so as not to hurry the withdrawal of the non-combatants." "Bueno! Seven let it be! A thousand thanks, Don Felix!" "Don't mention it! Adios! Hasta mañana, General Beltrán!" And the next morning, in order that there might be no perturbation of the tranquil minds of all who were concerned, the police or somebody went out and captured the revolutionary leader and his staff and disarmed all his followers.

Away back in the last century there was in the expressive vernacular of "fandom" such a phrase as "busted phenomenon," applied to a ball player

of pretentious promise who failed to fulfill expectations. It appears to be applicable to General Felix Diaz. Certainly he gave most of us the idea that he was a true nephew of his uncle and that he would give President Madero the fight of his life. In fact, he appears to have been not altogether unlike that other most formidable general, Cooxey, who was going to take Washington by storm and dictate national policies to President and Congress from the dome of the Capitol or elsewhere, but who, when bade to "Keep off the grass!" stayed not upon the order of his going, but went.

HELPING MURPHY.

A good many persons have joined the new party on the theory that it is better than the old. Is it? It is not if its voters are so saturated with the old boss-breeding partisanship that they are to vote half votes for Tammany and butch genuine Progressives. It is an amazing thing that men who say that party labels do not count much and that one should look beneath them to substantialities are contenting themselves when they know that the only effect of them is to aid Murphy. Throughout the state, with respect to the legislative candidates that he has named and expects to control, Murphy's chief help is in making his path easy for him. The only way to make it rough and prevent an atrocious state government is for the rank and file of the Progressives, showing that they are not the hands and vote for the best real Progressive on any ticket who has a chance of being elected.—The New York Globe.

The Tribune quotes this because an independent newspaper says it, and one, moreover, with a strong leaning toward Colonel Roosevelt. It is not a Republican organ which is saying that the chief aid to Murphy in securing the Legislature is the Progressive party, with its legislative candidates, but a newspaper which looks with favor upon the Progressive cause.

"The Globe" is right. The whole Progressive state ticket is an aid to Murphy, but especially so are its candidates for the Assembly and the Senate. Their only excuse for existence is to round out the ticket on which they stand and to please men of local prominence and enlist their support. Is there one who has a chance of election? If so, we have not yet heard of him. They will get only a part of the votes which will be given to the head of the ticket, whose strength is chiefly personal. At the most they will only take away enough votes from the Republican candidates to throw districts otherwise Republican into Murphy's hands.

Their nomination is an injury to the state. It is a disadvantage even to Mr. Straus, as "The Globe" points out, for if he is, by a miracle, elected he will be worse off with a Murphy Legislature than with a Republican Legislature. A Progressive Legislature is utterly inconceivable.

A SALUTARY TRIAL.

The Becker case will go to the jury to-day, after a sixteen days' trial. Four of these sixteen were spent in obtaining a jury, a day or two having been wasted while the defence was exhausting its peremptory challenges in order to establish a technical basis for an appeal. This loss of time was beyond the control of Justice Goff. During the rest of the processes he has seen to it that no time was wasted, and he deserves the credit for preventing this case from becoming such a spectacle as, for example, the first Thaw trial. With a weak judge on the bench it would have been turned into the travesty upon orderly and effective procedure that most of our sensational cases have been. But Justice Goff has vigorously asserted the authority of the court and its control over what went on before it. The courts cannot bring back their own prestige more surely than by exhibiting a capacity like that of Justice Goff to do their work efficiently. The trouble with them is not that they have "usurped" authority. They have allowed their own authority to be usurped by dilatory and posturing counsel.

It is to be hoped that if this case ever goes to the Court of Appeals the trial judge's assertion of his authority will be fully sustained. This issue is only secondary in importance to seeing that justice is done to the murderers of Roosevelt. A vitalizing of the whole administration of criminal law is possible if judges may learn that it is within their power to control trials before them as Justice Goff has controlled this one. We have wished that our judges were something more than mere umpires before whom the legal game was played. We have felt that the country would be the gainer if they were more like the vigorous masters of everything going on before them that the English judges are. In this Becker trial that ideal has not been quite realized. But much has been done toward removing a great reproach from our courts.

GROWING DREADNOUGHTS.

While we were reviewing the greatest battle fleet that the world has ever seen assembled in inland waters, and one of the two or three most powerful ever gathered anywhere, Great Britain was launching the Iron Duke, her latest word in the development of the all-big-gun or Dreadnought type. The incident suggests a comparison of the newly launched ship with the original Dreadnought, which is not yet obsolete, and a review of the successive steps of development which have been taken by the British Admiralty in the seven years which separate the two. In the essential characteristics of the Dreadnought type there has been no change—namely, all big guns of uniform calibre, absence of intermediate battery and high speed. In almost every other respect there has been advancement toward higher efficiency.

The Dreadnought was of 17,000 tons, carried ten 12-inch guns and made 22 knots. The next type, the Bellerophon, carried 4-inch instead of 12-pound guns for anti-torpedo boat arms and increased the weight of armor within, to guard against under-water explosion, and her tonnage accordingly rose to 18,000. The St. Vincent, a year later, increased the length of the 12-inch guns from 45 to 50 calibres and the number of 4-inch guns from sixteen to twenty,

with an increase of tonnage to 19,250. The Neptune followed, with heavier armor, with turrets in echelon instead of abreast, with the fourth turret raised so high as to fire over the others, with sixteen instead of twenty small guns, and with a tonnage of 19,900. The Orion, of this year, made the radical change of substituting 13.5-inch for 12-inch guns, each weighing 75 instead of 65 tons and throwing a projectile of 1,250 instead of 850 pounds; with five turrets on the central line, the second and fourth raised so as to fire over the first and fifth; changes which necessitated an increase of tonnage to 22,680. Now comes the Iron Duke, with main battery and turrets like those of the Orion, but with an increase of projectiles from 1,250 to 1,400 pounds each and with 6-inch instead of 4-inch guns for repelling the mosquito fleet, the latter change being due to the increased strength of torpedo boats and destroyers and not indicating a return to the intermediate battery.

By way of comparison it is to be observed that our Wyoming and Arkansas are of 26,000 tons, or a little more than the Iron Duke, and have twelve 12-inch instead of ten 13.5-inch guns, and twenty-one 5-inch instead of sixteen 6-inch guns. It is a reasonable contention, therefore, that one of ours would be the equal of the newest British ship in fighting efficiency. It may be added that the present British programme will give to that country in March, 1914, no fewer than twelve battleships carrying 13.5-inch guns, while Germany will not have one with larger than 12-inch guns. It remains to be seen how many with 14-inch rifles will carry the American flag.

SQUARING HIMSELF.

Colonel Henry Watterson's attempts to explain away his strictures on Governor Wilson just after the famous Harvey-Wilson-Watterson estrangement show more zeal than discretion. Colonel Watterson has a generous temperament, and his readiness to send a "forgive-me-and-forget-my-manners" flag of truce to Trenton is natural under the circumstances. But when a reconciliation is sought why dwell too reminiscences upon regrettable particulars? Why try to square in too definite terms the mellow judgment of to-day with the harsher judgment of eight months ago?

In "The Louisville Courier-Journal" Colonel Watterson recently paid a gallant tribute to Governor Wilson's "abilities and availability as a Presidential candidate." Warming up to the task of establishing a *modus vivendi*, he remarked:

"The defects in Governor Wilson's personality which I [The Courier-Journal] had detected or thought I detected, were not of a kind to discredit his relation to the public questions of the time or to bar the making of a successful administration of the general government on Democratic lines."

His election by an overwhelming majority is certain; and it is by no means hard to conceive that the very qualities which "The Courier-Journal" contested in his character may prove the making of his future in office, to which the strong hand rather than the warm heart will be mainly required.

The amend made is handsome, if not ingenious. It seems now that what the Governor lacks is merely a "warm heart" and that such a shortage might stand him in good stead as President. Last February, in replying to the charge that he had contradicted himself to some extent in his various appraisements of Governor Wilson's intellectual and moral equipment, Colonel Watterson said of himself:

Having nothing to conceal, seeking only to tell the truth, he uses the language of exactitude to describe an intellectual crook. He was looking for a statesman. Light arrived and he found a pedagogue. He hoped for a Tilden. The screen fell and disclosed a Eugene Aram.

Colonel Watterson has done himself a good turn and the world of letters a service in discovering that the lack of a "warm heart" was Eugene Aram's only trouble.

COLUMBUS OF THE PACIFIC.

The erection of a memorial to James Cook at Whithy, where his ships were built and not far from his birthplace in Yorkshire, England, was an incident which might well have commanded the sympathetic interest not only of the whole British Empire, to whose territorial extent he contributed far more than any other one man, but also of the United States, because of his rediscovery of one of the most valuable of its outlying possessions, Gaetano had probably touched at Hawaii long before Cook, but Spain had kept the secret so closely hidden that it had become practically forgotten even by herself, and it remained for Cook to disclose to the world the existence of those interesting islands, though in doing so he sacrificed his own life.

There is no exaggeration in comparing the exploits of Cook in the Pacific with those of Columbus in the Atlantic, for if they had not in all respects the originality of the daring voyages of the great Genoese they were not devoid of that quality, and they were supremely fruitful of geographical knowledge and of lasting results to political empire, to commerce and to civilization. Magellan, Drake and others had preceded him by two hundred years, but during those centuries the vast ocean remained, save for a portion of its shores and coastal waters, almost an unknown sea. It was left for him to dispel the tradition of the *Terra Australis*, to circumnavigate for the first time Australia and New Zealand and to win them for the British crown, to demonstrate the separate insular position of New Guinea and to make known to the world the existence of the great Hawaiian group. Apart from these major achievements his other explorations, in the South Pacific, the South Atlantic, the waters of Alaska and around the coasts of Newfoundland, would also of themselves entitle him to rank among the world's greatest discoverers.

Nor was the man himself unworthy of his achievements. In every element of personal greatness he was the peer of any who ever sailed to chart the unknown seas. In resolution he was not surpassed by Columbus, in intrepidity and in fertility of resource he rivalled Drake and in devotion to the attainment of results of practical utility he was the peer of Hudson, while in the

important respect of safeguarding the physical wellbeing of his men on prolonged ocean voyages it is doubtful if he ever had, down to his time, a rival. It was fitting that a fine bronze monument of him should be erected at Whithy, where his ships were built, as well as another at his birthplace and a third where he met his untimely death. But his chief memorial is the map of the Pacific Ocean.

The report that the Servians who are invading Western Turkey find themselves vigorously opposed by 40,000 Albanian tribesmen is a reminder of the pregnant fact that while those puissant and resourceful mountaineers have for generations been in chronic revolt against Turkish misgovernment, they are still more hostile toward any outside interference and probably hate the Servians a good deal more than they do the Tribe of Othman. Of course, it will be a little discouraging to those who are rushing in to liberate them from Turkish oppression to find that they don't want to be liberated, but are ready to fight like fiends incarnate for the support of their tyrants!

Sulzer is after the capital "T" record.

"Wilson Wants a Senate." Composed of rye-cradling "farmer orators" such as he steam-rolled the New Jersey Democrats into choosing?

Mr. Monk, the Canadian Minister of Public Works, resigns office because the rest of the Cabinet won't let him fulfil all his ante-election pledges. The traditional New England conscience will now retire in favor of the Canadian brand.

The Balkan war is young yet, and no correspondents have thus far been permitted to go to the front; but the crop of grapevine "cunarders" is already abundant.

That which makes the Kingdom of Italy one of the most remarkable political phenomena of modern Europe is the conversion of what the English termed a geographical expression into a united nation.—The New York Sun.

And the shades of "Dizzy" and Clement von Metternich grin at each other in the Elysian Fields.

King Peter of Serbia is probably the first sovereign who ever went to war in an automobile.

Now that the brunt of the Bull Moose campaign devolves upon Governor Johnson, it is announced that William Gillette, the accomplished actor and playwright, will go upon the stump to aid him. Mr. Gillette has hitherto been much identified with "too much Johnson."

Mr. Dix was determined that if the state's dirty linen ever had to be washed in public it should at least be of the best quality.

From Baltimore, where there is more excuse for gormandizing than in most other American cities, comes the report that "the long course dinner is out of 'date' and a dinner with two or three 'good dishes' has taken its place." The change is attributed to the "high cost of living. If that be so, economical pressure has made common cause with common sense."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Despite the fact that "not he who bears the name of Caesar is, but he whose spirit makes him emperor," the nomenclature should find something significant in the coincidences which hinge upon the mystic initials "W. J." Doubtless New York's Mayor is, at the present time, the man most talked of whose given names have these initials, but he has several close competitors. Connected more or less closely with the Mayor in the present political situation are W. J. Flynn and W. J. Burns. In the field of politics are W. J. Bryan and to stretch a point—W. J. "Pinkey" Connors. Doubtless the suggestion could be worked out at great length, but these examples will be amply sufficient to interest those who profess to believe that a man's destiny is in the stars and is reflected on earth in the date of his birth and the finding of four-leaf clovers.

Hub (looking up from newspaper)—My dear, do you see any of those invisible suitors yet?

Wife—Invisible suits! What are you talking about?

Hub—Why, there's a New York ladies' tailor advertising: "Suits made to order with or without material."—Boston Transcript.

STILL MUST WE WORRY.

[Note.—Frederic Harrison, the English author, says happiness comes from leaving the table when you are hungry. President Taft then announces that the cost of living is going down.]

Oh, happiest of mortals, I.

A creature of unbounded bliss;

For what, when cost of living's high,

Can cause more joy than news like this?

I'm often hungry when I leave

The room wherein my table is;

Therefore, from news I now receive

Much fun is foted on my phiz.

But, though I'm quite without a care,

I find myself a worrying

Because of word which comes from where

The President sojourns. This thing

Of cost of living going down

Means that we'll now have ample meat—

But that our very hearts will frown

Because we get enough to eat.

So worry gives us lots of fuss,

'Cause nothing's left to worry us!

A. W. U.

"And what is your occupation?" asked the accident insurance agent.

"I'm a woodsman. During the hunting season I act as a guide."

"Fine of word which comes from where," said the insurance company won't write a policy on your class."

"Why not? Surely I'm a good risk."

"My dear sir, you're not a risk, you're a certainty."—Detroit Free Press.

A writer in a Berlin paper, commenting on the 100th anniversary of the publication of "Grimm's Fairy Tales," says of the author that, despite the fact that children all over the world had read and were fascinated by the "weird and wonderful stories," the man who wrote them was morose and devoid of love for children. Mrs. L., who, despite her eighty-five years, is still a critical reader, referring to the article, says that she thinks an injustice has been done to the fairy tale writer. "When I was a little girl," she says, "I lived in the city of Cassel, and around the corner from our home, where I was born, was a hotel called the Hirschen-Hof, where Grimm lived. He was a tall, thin, elderly man. I saw him nearly every day taking his walk, always, rain or shine, carrying a large green umbrella and with a troop of children around him and other children

following. Children are not attracted by men who dislike them."

"Pa, why are a fool and his money soon parted?"

"So that a wise guy can live without working, my boy."—Detroit Free Press.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Why a Veteran Republican Will Vote for Taft.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: For several months the nation has been treated to a political campaign of personalities, a matter of secondary importance. In the closing weeks of the campaign there begins to be some attention to the principle involved, which is of the first importance, and in considering the principle care should be taken not to confound it with impulse.

It is fair to assume that every intelligent and honest man intends to vote for that which he believes will be for the best interest of his country, and, consequently, for himself. Each voter should calmly ask himself, "What will be for the best interest? Reason will answer. That which will preserve and continue the present business prosperity, for on that prosperity depends the welfare of all concerned."

Not less than four times in seventy-six years, beginning with 1817, there has been enacted a non-protective, for-revenue-only tariff, immediately followed each time by the prostration of business. We need take only space here for brief reference to the last experience with such a tariff, as it is within the memory of millions of voters who will go to the polls next month. In the Democratic platform of 1892 was in the main line that of 1912. The Democratic candidate and orators talked then much the same as in the present campaign. But once in power they passed a measure which closed the doors of our factories and opened the doors of dispensaries for the distribution of free soup and bread.

There is a general belief that there is too high a duty on many articles, but not one man in ten thousand can definitely or logically tell what the duty should be. Our present tariff law wisely provides for the appointment of a bipartisan commission which shall investigate and report on each schedule, the only method by which a proper and satisfactory tariff revision can be made. This work has been begun, and business safety demands that it should continue. The only danger of its interruption comes from the Third Term party. A vote for the Third Term candidate is a vote to help the Democratic party.

It is of vital interest to the man who works for weekly wages, to the merchant and manufacturer that the Republican party should continue to administer the business of this government. In the forty-four years that I have voted at Presidential elections there has been no time when Republican success seemed so necessary.

My belief in our Constitution and love of country are as strong now as they were a half century ago, when, with more than two millions of others, I volunteered to endure the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life to save the Constitution and country which I preserved.

CHARLES BURROWS.

Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 21, 1912.

ABLE AND WORTH WHILE.

An Acquaintance of 24 Years' Standing So Characterizes Mr. Hedges.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Twenty-four years ago this month it was my pleasure, while journeying from New York City to keep a public engagement in one of the inland cities of the state, to meet on board train an attractive looking, alert-minded young gentleman, who was travelling with an acquaintance of about his own age, as I remember it, to fill an engagement to address a public meeting in behalf of the Republican party.

I was most agreeably surprised as I listened to an animated discussion between the two young men of the issues involved in the national election of that year. It appeared they were both staunch supporters of the Republican national candidates. One of the young men to whom I refer is the present Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York, Hon. Job E. Hedges.

I was so impressed with his courteous, dignified bearing, his knowledge of the candidates he was supporting and the principles for which they stood that I then and there mentally expressed the thought that in the natural order of things an honored and brilliant future awaited him.

In this I have not been disappointed. I have watched his career. He has been honored by public men in state and in nation, and in every instance has made good through his splendid, intellectual attainments and a name and reputation that have ever remained clean and unsullied.

The writer knows personally of many Democrats and Independents in your city and state who know and admire the splendid personality, unquestioned ability and clean public record of Mr. Hedges, who will not permit blind party fealty to cast their votes against him.

Without prejudice I believe that there is not within the confines of the Empire State to-day an abler, cleaner or more worthy man in any party, and I am sure that this is in no sense an exaggerated estimate in the judgment of those who know Mr. Hedges personally, as well as by reputation. I therefore look across the borders of my own state earnestly and hopefully for his election.

JOHN D. SPEELMAN.

Rutland, Vt., Oct. 23, 1912.

OPPOSED TO COERCION.

James F. Morton, Jr., Would Not Compel Foreigners to Salute Flag.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Such letters as that of "K. A." in the recent issue betray an intolerance unworthy of citizenship in a free country. Why should we display a tyrannous insistence on empty forms? A democracy ought to be broad-minded enough and large enough to go its ways without reference to the dissatisfaction of those who cannot appreciate its ideals.

A public school has no right to demand a servile worship of a mere ceremony where the disposition is wanting. If the foreigner does not like our flag it is our place to convince him that he is in error by making that flag stand so palpably for equal liberty and the highest ideals of civilization that the most puerile egoism cannot fail to see its glory. To snarl at him because his honest convictions differ from ours and to persecute his innocent and immature child by denying it an education is contemptible littleness, and the very reverse of enlightened patriotism.

How little of a true American "K. A." is appears from his demand that no change be made in the Sunday laws, as if the people of this country had not a right to change any law which they have made. So intense a patriot as your correspondent pretends to be should at least have mastered the elementary democratic principles of religious liberty and the separation of Church and State.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

New York, Oct. 17, 1912.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Mildred Page Johnson, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Charles E. Bayne, was married yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry to Augustus W. Kelley, Jr. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Charles E. Slattery, and a reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bayne, No. 54 West 11th street. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with rose point lace and orange blossoms. Her veil of rose point and appliqué lace was fastened with orange blossoms and fell the full length of the court train. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and white orchids.

Miss Helen Johnson was her sister's maid of honor, and she was attired in pink chiffon, wore a brown velvet hat, trimmed with pink roses, and carried an arm bouquet of yellow roses, tied with brown tulle. Mrs. Edward N. Townsend, Jr., who was married on October 8, was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Adams, Miss Cornelia Clifford Brown, Miss Yvonne Gourd and Miss Christine Kelley. They were all dressed alike in pale pink satin and lace, and wore brown velvet hats, trimmed with a single brown ostrich feather. They also carried arm bouquets of yellow roses, tied with brown tulle.

Sydney Kelley acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edward Kane, Donald Moore, Robert Winmill and Alfred Macdonald.

At the end of their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Kelley will make their home in this city.

Miss Catherine N. Cameron will be married to-day at the home of her sister, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, No. 63 West 9th street, to Judah H. Sears, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Sears, of Boston. Owing to Mrs. Belmont's ill health only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks and the Rev. E. A. Dodds.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff will open their house, No. 515 Madison avenue, on November 12, for the winter. Their daughter, Miss Margaret B. Wagstaff, will be introduced to society this season.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Edward T. M. Talmage and others have organized the Colony Dances for girls not yet introduced to society. There will be two of them, the first taking place on December 30 at the Colony Club.

Miss Martha Knox Orr, who is to be married to Carl L. Vileor on November 21, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has chosen for her attendants Miss Isabel Atterbury, Miss Madeline O'Brien, Miss Dorothy Shepard, Miss Mildred Harbeck, Miss Ruth Haskins and Miss Eleanor Hinton, of this city, and Miss Mary Shillito, of Cincinnati. Thomas F. Vileor will be his brother's best man.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Madeline Livingston DeLafeld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. DeLafeld, to Edward Ridley Finch, of No. 37 Fifth avenue. Mr. Finch is a graduate of Yale, Class '06, and of the Columbia Law School, Class '08. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Sons of the Revolution. Miss DeLafeld is a sister of Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow and of Mrs. Jarvis P. Carter. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp will take possession of their apartment, at No. 24 Fifth avenue, at the end of next week.

Frederick Townsend Martin sailed yesterday for England for New York. He will spend the winter at the Plaza.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong has returned to the city from Newport.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Richards, of No. 46 Park avenue, to Oliver C. Reynolds, of the law firm of Reynolds, Richards & McCutcheon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton left the city yesterday.

NEW DEAN FOR RUTGERS.

Professor Louis Bevier Succeeds Professor Van Dyck.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 23.—Professor Francis Carter Van Dyck has resigned the office of dean, and Professor Louis Bevier has been appointed his successor by the board of trustees, it was announced to-day.

Dr. Van Dyck became instructor at Rutgers in 1896, almost immediately after his graduation, and is now the college's senior professor. He has been a professor since 1870. The trustees in accepting his resignation as dean passed resolutions expressing their high appreciation of his long, faithful and very efficient service as dean. The college is to have the continued service of Dr. Van Dyck in the department of physics.

Dr. Bevier, who succeeds to the office of dean, has been professor of Greek for many years. He began his work at Rutgers as instructor in French in 1883, five years after his graduation.

URGES CHINESE RECOGNITION.

Boston, Oct. 23.—A resolution favoring the recognition of the republic of China by the United States, has been adopted by the convention of the New England Presbyterian Synod.

HUNTINGTON WILSON TO SPEAK.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, left here to-night for Atlantic City, where he will speak to-morrow before the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association on the question of this country's export trade and the relation of the opening of the Panama Canal to that trade.

SCOTTISH RITE ELECTION.

At the one hundred and fifth annual session of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, for the United States, which closed here to-day, the following officers were elected:

M. W. Bayless, Washington, sovereign grand commander; Josiah H. Long, Boston, lieutenant grand commander; George Gibson, Washington, minister of state; Holden O. Hill, Providence, treasurer general; Marcus W. Morton, Providence, secretary general.

Walter Seymour, Newark, keeper of archives; Leander G. Sherman, Providence, master of ceremonies; John A. Glidden, Dover, N. H., marshal general; William H. Haverhill, Mass., grand scribe; John H. Messenger, Syracuse, N. Y., captain of the guard; Thomas G. Waller, M. D., Lowell, Mass., grand prior.

CHAPEL NOT AN ASTOR GIFT.

The rumor that a legate of John Jacob Astor was the giver of a new chapel, at cost \$150,000 or more, the last of seven such buildings to surround the sanctuary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was denied by Vincent Astor yesterday. Mr. Astor also said through his representatives at the office of the Astor Estate, No. 23 West 23rd street, that he desired to have it understood that he had no such gift to the Cathedral in contemplation.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. McCullough will return to town early next month from North Bennington, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley and Miss Sibley have arrived in town and are at the Hotel Gotham for a few days.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Meyer will give a dinner-dance on January 19 at Sherry's for her debutante daughter, Miss Tesson Meyer.

AT NEWPORT